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William Rowan (1891-1957) was the first Head of the Zoology Department, and a pioneering researcher in his chosen field. This Department, and the University, honored him this year by designating a "Rowan Memorial Term" in which zoologists at the University took a new look at the field that Rowan started: the effects of light on animal life. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Rowan's first publication on the importance of the photoperiod (day length) in triggering migration and reproductive behavior of birds.

In a mid-November commemorative symposium called "Light and Animal Life," zoologists reported on diverse photobiological effects from the subcellular to the population level: biochemistry of vision, daily and annual rhythms in animal behavior, schooling of fish, navigation, hibernation, migration of species as various as sea turtles, coral reef fishes, blood parasites, tropical birds, microscopic stream invertebrates, and evolving mammals in the age of dinosaurs—all affected in some way by the light environment.

Scholarly visitors brought in for the symposium presented seminars on the role of the pineal gland in birds, light and human medicine, and the role of reflectors in vision. Jean Lauber, Associate Professor of Zoology, who organized the symposium, said "In the call for papers, I told people they could choose any topic, as long as the word 'light' appeared in the title—it was amazing what people came up with. Light has some kind of effect on almost everything animals and humans do. There was even a paper on the possibility of 'light pollution'."

The Zoology Department has also provided a more permanent memorial to Professor Rowan by designating one of its laboratories, Room CW306 Biological Sciences Building, as the Rowan Memorial Laboratory. A zinc plaque on the door so designates the room. On the walls inside are hung Rowan's picture and his Flavelle Medal from the Royal Society of Canada, as well as a number of photographic enlargements of Rowan's animal sketches and drawings. "We want to be sure that every one of our Zoology students of the future is made aware of the contribution to biology by William Rowan," said Chairman of Zoology, J.R. Nursall.

The Battle of the Crows and other Rowan Escapades

Left, William Rowan with his pet squirrel. Right, A sketch by Rowan of the Champlain Monument and Post Office in Quebec.

from the papers of E.A. Corbett,
in the University Archives

There were certain extra-curricular activities which occupied my time as Director of Extension at the University of Alberta and one of them, which had nothing whatever to do with my responsibilities, I would like to include at this point simply because it makes what I think is a good story.

One of the most interesting characters among the professors at the University of Alberta in my day was William Rowan, PhD, DSc, head of the Department of Zoology. Rowan [was] a graduate of London University and came to Alberta in 1920, about the same time as I arrived on the scene. During the sixteen years I was on staff at the University of Alberta, Rowan was a next door neighbor of mine. Our youngsters played together and shortly after my arrival we became friends.

My first meeting with him occurred when he telephoned me to come over to his lab for tea. He handed me a poisonous looking mixture of tea and Klim with his right hand, while in his left hand he held up for my inspection a cat's brain which he said was "a most beautiful specimen." He flipped the gory specimen into some sort of container, picked up a plate of biscuits and passed them around. That was my first and last tea with Professor Rowan.

He used to drive a battered old Model-T Ford with flapping curtains and when on a Saturday he took his wife and five small children out on shooting or specimen-hunting trips, he had a chicken wire contraption around the back seat to keep the kids from falling out. He looked for all the world like a poultry-man on the way to market with the youngsters like chickens peering out from their wired cage.

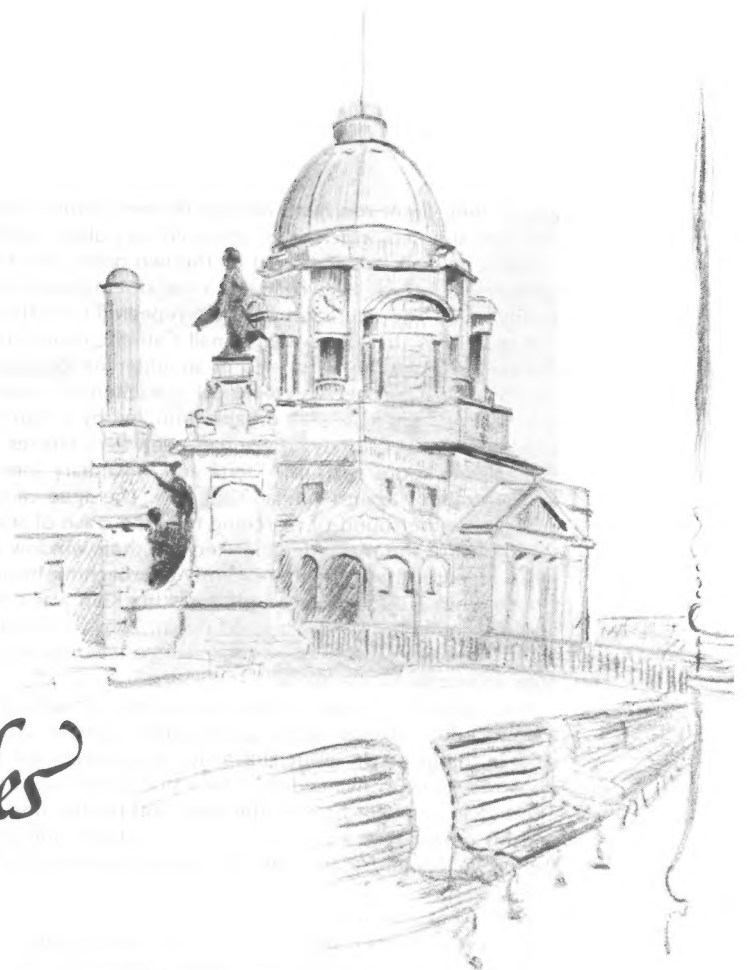
He was completely devoted to teaching and research, but his hobbies were shooting, sketching and music, at all of which he was especially good. Since my hobbies were shooting and golf, we met only on one level of interest—the destruction of prairie chicken, wild ducks, geese, and Hungarian partridge. He recognized my total lack of scientific knowledge and on our trips together he never discussed his work with me. When I watched him break a

hole in the ice of Beaver Lake in zero weather and immerse himself, completely naked, to dredge up from the bottom some sort of submarine goo, I hadn't the remotest idea what he was after. Once when he was thus occupied, an enormous flight of blue-bills appeared in the offing. Rowan ran out of the lake, grabbed his gun and for the next half-hour with nothing on but a ragged old sweater over his bare body, blazed away until the flight had passed.

Rowan's gun was an ancient model, a number 12 double barrelled hammer gun in which the action was so rickety that only he would dare to handle it. He had a theory that a shotgun should never have its barrels cleaned, and as long as I knew him, his "fowling piece" looked like something out of a museum.

I only became interested in his scientific experiments when Rowan announced in 1932 that he intended to capture 500 crows alive. If you have ever attempted to capture one crow alive you will understand what a colossal undertaking this was bound to be. All that summer, with the help of students, professors, boy scouts, and farmer friends, Rowan went about this business of catching live crows with all the single-minded devotion of an Aimee Semple MacPherson "bringing in the sheaves." We worked a good deal of the time at Beaver Lake, where there were millions of crows. We used all sorts of contraptions, paper cups with bird lime in them, not very successful; traps, etc., but the most effective method proved to be a series of fish nets hoisted on twenty-foot poles. This operation had to be carried out after dark, and Rowan found the ideal place for it on the outskirts of Edmonton. Here there was a small valley with thick groves of poplar trees on the south and north.

One night in the fall of 1932 three or four carloads of boy scouts, students, and other ranks, myself included, repaired to this scene of battle. We carried sticks and flashlights and we advanced in single file towards the bushes on the south side of the Saskatchewan River. The nets had been set up in a line of about fifty yards in the little valley. The theory was that by flashing our lights and banging the trees, the crows would fly across to the north side of the valley,



and in their flight run head on into the nets. When this happened, as it did, the nets which were operated on pulleys were quickly dropped by two lads stationed by the two poles, and the crows, sometimes as many as two dozen, were disentangled and placed in gunny sacks. The operation was then repeated from the north side.

It happened that there was a small Catholic church nearby and the caretaker and his wife lived in an adjoining cottage. That summer there had been a great deal of excitement concerning the activities of a Klu Klux Klan organization, led by a man by the name of Maloney or Mahoney. There had been fiery crosses burned on the hills in various parts of Alberta and incendiary speeches and demonstrations against Roman Catholics. The aged caretakers, aroused by the sound of marching feet, the crash of sticks on trees, the shouts of the marauders, looked out their window and saw what appeared to be a torch-lit army approaching through the woods. They were convinced the Klu Klux Klan was on the move and the church would be burned down. They immediately telephoned the Edmonton police and in a few minutes a carload of cops appeared on the scene.

It was a little difficult for Rowan to explain exactly what he was trying to do, but most of the police were aware of the fact that strange things go on inside university laboratories and the lads departed, more convinced than ever that professors are queer fish. The newspapers got hold of the story and for the next year Rowan and his crows were a constant source of interest and amusement to the press. Rowan became the most widely publicized character in the university.

Well, what was he trying to do?

For several years Rowan was studying bird migration and two striking facts emerged from his investigations: first the incredible regularity of migratory movements, particularly of the larger species; second the advanced state of the gonads of birds coming north through the Edmonton district. In view of the theories then current, the migratory journey was just an expression of sexual behavior. Therefore, Rowan argued, if one could artificially stimulate the gonads to the customary spring excitement in the fall, they might be sufficiently bemused by love to go north in the winter instead of south (a consummation not unknown among human beings similarly excited).

Rowan began experimenting with this idea as early as 1924. In the fall of that year he had trapped a number of juncos and divided them between two aviaries made of packing cases and discarded mosquito netting. These stood in the back yard of Rowan's house, far removed from any sources of extraneous warmth. Up to that time many scientists believed that the gonadal development in birds depended on the rising temperatures of spring. In order to eliminate the warmth factor, the birds must be kept in a cold temperature and submitted to artificial lighting all night long.

Of this experiment Rowan said, "I was probably the only person in Edmonton hoping for low temperatures, but my wishes were amply granted, the minimum to which my birds were exposed being 52 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—84 degrees of frost."

"In spite of such drastic temperatures, the males of the experimental aviary began to sing during December and were in fact developing spring testes. The controls next door, under the shortening days normal to fall, attained a minimal stage of development in October at which they remained stationary through the winter."

(The controls were kept in darkness at night while the others lived in a blaze of light.)

Experiments of this kind were continued for several years, but one of the major difficulties was that it was impossible to tell with these small birds whether, on release, they went north, south, east or west, and to quote Rowan: "It became apparent that we would have to find better guinea pigs of the airways, birds universally familiar and large enough to be followed on release, and

unprotected by law, so that we could legally ask the public to collect them for us. The obvious answer was the crow, omnivorous and easy to keep, avian vermin that might be shot by anyone at any time and a species that migrates in Alberta with great regularity."

By 1931 Rowan had 500 crows available for the great experiment. Having trapped the crows, they were released in large chicken-wire cages built on the banks of the Saskatchewan River on the south side, just west of the High Level Bridge. The experimental cage was 100 feet long, lit with twenty-five 500 watt standard electric light bulbs.

"Food consisted of all the rotten eggs that Edmonton candlers could produce, the entire output of dogs and cats from the city pound, an occasional horse; hundreds of pounds of fish, cabbages, stale loaves, buttermilk, etc. When we finally released them with tails resplendent with the most brilliant Duco obtainable—they were crows to be proud of." (from a paper presented to the Royal Society of Canada in 1946)

Before the crows were released in November, 1931, a campaign appealing for co-operation was initiated through the press and radio and rewards offered for every yellow-tailed, highly sexed crow caught or shot anywhere. To make doubly sure of the validity of his experiment, Rowan chartered a rickety old airplane from the now famous Grant McConnachie and flew three or four crates of the crows south to the vicinity of Medicine Hat, where they were to be released on the same day as those in Edmonton.

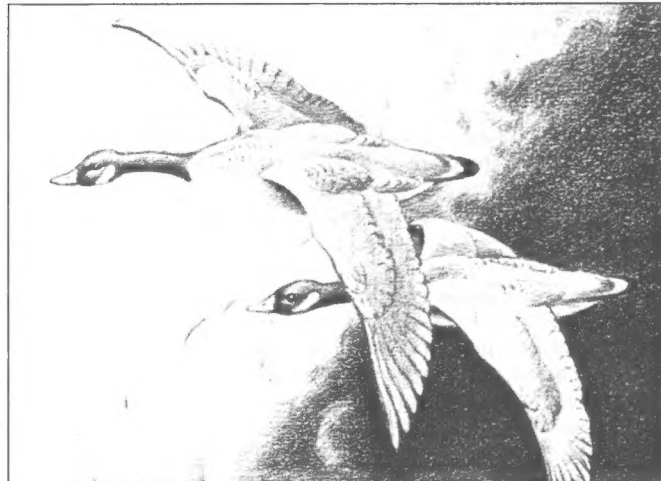
In 1929, when Rowan had carried out his first more limited experiment with crows, the birds had been liberated in Edmonton in November long after the last wild crow had gone. Both controls and experimentals had been liberated at the same time. If Rowan's theory was correct, the yellow-tailed experimentals would fly north and northwest and the controls would high-tail it for a warmer climate.

After a few days of breathless expectation, reports began to come in. A squatter's wife on the Athabasca River, one hundred miles north of Edmonton, had learned of the experiment and the reward on the radio and sent in the first one. Two substantial flocks were reported as having been seen on the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, about 150 miles north of Edmonton nine days after their release. But in the main, the experiment did not offer enough evidence to establish Rowan's theory. One of the reasons for this was the enormous stretches of sparsely settled country north and northwest of Edmonton and the difficulty of recapturing specimens.

In 1931 it was decided to release some of the birds 250 miles southeast of Edmonton so that the experimental birds would have some 300 miles of settled country ahead of them as they travelled north and west. The intention was to fly the birds down to Medicine Hat in southeastern Alberta and then turn them out.

"Through circumstances beyond our control," said Rowan, "we came down at less than half the distance at a small place called Hackett and sixty miles west of Hackett once again began the limitless wilderness. Once more we lost fifty percent of our illuminated (northbound) group, but less than thirty percent of the rest. . . . To summarize at this point: north-bound birds came entirely from the illuminated groups and to this there was no exception. All other groups either did not travel at all or went south."

During all this time Rowan, who was an excellent teacher, carried on his class work but spent an increasing amount of time in the field. Wherever he went he was news. This was partly due to the spectacular character of much of his experimental work, but also to a well-developed dramatic sense, a gift for humorous description of the experiments he was carrying on; and a devilish delight in giving newsmen highly colored yarns about animals, birds, and fish. The newspapers were full of stories, vastly exaggerated, about his exploits. The result was that he was so widely known that it was never difficult for him to obtain the co-operation of farmers, boy



William Rowan trained as an artist before he became a zoologist. Among his many wildlife drawings are these of Canada geese and a screech owl, the latter a rare bird in Alberta even in Rowan's time.

scouts, or the RCMP when he needed assistance.

The results of this experiment are told in a small book published by Rowan, and they are sufficiently well established to confirm his theories regarding bird migration and win him a Doctorate in Science from the University of London.

One of the stories about Rowan appeared in a Toronto newspaper just before the Second World War. According to the news report, taken from a London paper and which I happened to catch purely by chance, Dr. William Rowan, Canadian scientist, carrying out certain researches in London was vastly intrigued by the fact that enormous groups of starlings came into London from the suburbs every night and parked themselves on the roof of the National Gallery on Trafalgar Square and other surrounding buildings. One night coming out of a Westend theatre, Rowan, whose ear is trained to the sound of every bird note, in spite of the roar of taxis and buses, heard the sounds of the twittering birds, saw hundreds of them on the surrounding roofs and his curiosity was aroused. Why should starlings, the most nervous of birds, leave the bossy dells of Surrey and Middlesex and crowd into the city at night as if, like human beings, they loved the blare of lights and the city noises?

He immediately decided to collect samples, take them to the University College lab and examine their innards. (Gonads, I suspect. Great fellow for gonads, was Rowan.) According to the news story, one dark night in January he repaired to the roof of the National Gallery with his trusty shotgun and a supply of No. 6 shells and waited till the theatres were out and the noise of the crowds and the city traffic would drown the reports of his shots. He blazed away at the starlings. Some of them fell on the roof and others flopped in the iron-railed moat around the building. Rowan picked up those on the roof, descended to the moat and was furtively picking up his birds when one of London's Finest looked over the railing and said "Nah, then, Wot goes on 'ere?"

If this adventure had taken place on Jarvis Street, Toronto, Rowan would probably have been shot. But in London cops have had a lot of experience in dealing with mad people and Rowan was politely escorted to the nearest police station, where he explained that he was not trying to steal a Rembrandt, just collecting a few specimens for laboratory tests. He was warned about the law against shooting off firearms in the heart of London, and at 2 a.m. he was at work in his lab. What he discovered would probably require a dissertation before the Royal Society of Canada, but the incident made a front page story and finally found its way into Canadian papers.

In 1935 L.W. Brockington, at that time City Solicitor of Calgary, spoke at the monthly meeting of the Philosophic Society of the University of Alberta. Convocation Hall was packed to the doors and I doubt if there has ever been so much laughter in that hall before or since. During the course of his remarks, he referred in passing to Rowan and his crows, and read a poem of his own composition which ran as follows:

*Twa corbies sat on a Rowan Tree
And they were fey as fey could be.
And the yin unto the tither did say,
"Where shall we migrate this fine day?"*

The year is late, the snows doon fa'

*But something stirring within my glands
Turns my thoughts to northern lands."*

*As one of the crows with his painted tail flies off
towards the north, the other one alone on the tree and
all ready to take off for Florida says:*

*Yon corby must be foo or fey
Wha can love in December as he does in May.*

by Sylvia Vance, New Trail Staff

It was a sunny spring day, and the graduates looked slightly embarrassed in their new clothes and shiny shoes. Some caps and gowns were askew, but most were primly in place. Parents looked fondly on their children, and younger brothers and sisters were either proud or annoyed, depending on their age. It was an important day in the graduates' lives: degree in hand they were stepping out into the "real" world.

The real world had a different set of expectations. While students, they were expected to be only that. But graduation implies a secure and fulfilling job, perhaps marriage, a family, and a new home. For those graduating to a severe debt, many of these expectations would remain unaccomplished. One may achieve job security, but with payments on student loans due, the time to select a rewarding and challenging job is not available. Marriage may be possible but financially impractical. If partners in a marriage believe that one or the other should remain in the home to care for young children and both have student loans, having children must be postponed, or, in the case where the couple has graduated in their late twenties, a decision against a family is the only practical one. Saving for a down payment on a home is out of the question.

Loans for those in need are available in Alberta. The Provincial Student Finance Board has set guidelines for students which outline expected contributions from summer savings and assist students in preparing a budget by suggesting the amount one can request for such things as room, board, books, and clothing. But most students do not realize the magnitude of the debt they are incurring, nor do they realize what is entailed in repaying the debt.

Dick Kimmis, a student counsellor who sees students with problems complicated by debt, feels that no student should be allowed to borrow over \$3,000 without counselling and budget advice. Patti Browne, Assistant Dean of Education, who interviews a number of incoming Education students, does not believe that any amount of money should be loaned without required briefing on the possibilities of repayment difficulties. She states that many of the people she has dealt with had no idea of what their future income might be in terms of what their living standards might demand of that income. None of the students I interviewed realized that their loan had a floating interest rate (interest is calculated at the rate prevalent at the time the loan is consolidated, not at the time the money is borrowed). While the number of students interviewed was minimal in comparison to the number who have student loans, the interviews did confirm other statements made about the general lack of knowledge regarding the student loan system.

Those students who recognize the burden of debt are affected in other ways. Another student interview revealed the situation of a woman who had worked two years in order to save enough money to attend University and was now working three days a week as well as carrying a full course load. Although she stated that her marks were good, she also admitted that she only worked, slept, and went to school. The social time she allowed, Saturday night, was usually spent sleeping—she was simply too tired to go out. One has to admire her perseverance, but an aspect of her education of some value, that of engaging in social activities with individuals from many backgrounds and the ability to become a part of the University community, was sadly lacking.

Decisions regarding programs are also affected. The 1971 Honors Program Study states that "It should also be realized that Honors students in fourth year are often under some degree of financial strain." In some cases, students may decide not to continue with an Honors program since one year of school with full financial assistance means \$1,500 or more of debt. If one is taking an Honors program in the Arts, the debt is incurred generally without any knowledge of what kind of job or what level of income to expect at graduation.

The 1973 Senate Task Force on Student Finance Summary of

Student Loans:

bonus or burden?



Drawings by Kenneth Hughes and Richard Kerr

bonus or burden?



Guidelines suggests that "In contrast to present policies, we support a system of *income contingency repayment* where loans may be repaid over variable period of time, depending on the ability to repay." As yet, the policy of repayment has not been changed, and although salaries have generally increased since the publication of the Task Force Report, many Arts graduates, at that time 60 per cent, are still making less than \$500 per month. If a student has borrowed throughout a four-year program, the repayment scheme may require \$100 a month or one-fifth of that person's income. Budgeting the remaining \$400 could prove difficult, especially if there is a family to support.

Of the groups of students who borrow money to finance their education, the single parent carries the heaviest burden. The amount borrowed is greater than that borrowed by a single person, and there is little hope of being able to support children and make loan payments on the wages received after graduation. Most of these people have been recipients of social assistance before attending University and are going into debt in order to take some pride in eventually being able to support their families. In contrast to the prevalent attitude towards those receiving social assistance, they are taking steps towards "self improvement." Yet, the Department of Health and Social Development provides no assistance for those who wish to further their education in this manner. They will pay for a maximum two year program directed towards employment. Again, the difficulty occurs in the repaying, not in the borrowing, of the loan. An income contingency repayment would not be satisfactory in these cases. Even though a single parent may make a good wage, the cost of maintaining a family and repaying the loan could be in excess of that salary.

In comparison with other provinces, Alberta's repayment scheme is similar to that of British Columbia. Saskatchewan's scheme appears to be more realistic. The student is allowed six months interest free (as in British Columbia and Alberta) and one month interest free for every \$50 borrowed. Under these guidelines, students could pay back \$50 per month and pay off their debt without ever paying interest. If the balance of the loan is not paid in the time allowed, a flat 6 per cent is charged. Moreover, the loan systems of different provinces are not comparable. Saskatchewan, for example, has a large number of \$1,000 bursaries available. These bursaries are comparable to the Province of Alberta grants of the 1960s. Loans would only need be taken out if the students' requirements exceeded that amount. Although solicited information from Ontario has not yet arrived, one person interviewed had applied to that province, even though he did not think he filled the residency requirement, since Ontario will only lend up to \$800. Any justified amount requested over this ceiling is given in bursary.

None of the students interviewed felt that they should be completely supported while attending University. Most felt that marks should be taken into account in a consideration by the province of remissions on loans or a bursary system. At present, one may receive a remission of up to 25 percent on his or her Alberta Student Loan depending on a policy which changes from year to year. In one instance a remission may depend on a residency requirement of three years, in another it may depend on contributions from summer employment or by parents. Although the remission policy should be flexible, the student has little recourse if she has been passed over. No statement of policy can be received from Provincial Student Finance, and, as a result, no student can easily appeal what may have been an arbitrary decision. Students also felt that a briefing regarding the obligation of loans would be helpful, and all felt that a more flexible and generous loan and repayment scheme should be implemented and that bursaries and grants should be available to those with proven ability and need. Our prosperous and progressive Alberta government should agree.

The Six Dowagers

A history of the first buildings on campus



2

by New Trail Staff

There is a handful of buildings fixed in the several nostalgias of all the people who have graduated from The University of Alberta over the past half-century. In 1925, all that comprised the University campus were the three residences, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Pembina, the Arts and Medical Buildings, and, of course, St. Stephen's College, already an affiliate of the University for seventeen years. The "temporary" North and South Labs had also been built, as had the Power Plant. Of these, all but North Lab remain.

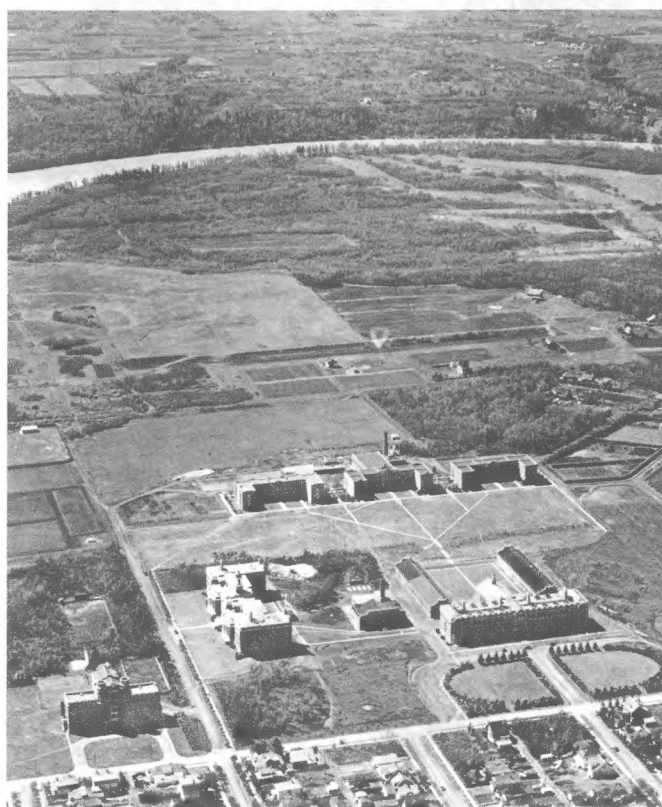
Over the past few years, the future of several of these buildings has come into question. It may be that some will be demolished. Graduates of the future may look back with something less than fond memories of afternoons spent searching for elusive classes in the Tory Building or gazing at wall after wall of textured concrete.

Those who have been close to those oldest six buildings at one time or another may well ask how much longer these structures will be allowed to survive as reminders of the past and corners of genteel collegial tradition in a very modern, very large campus.

St. Stephen's College

St. Stephen's College, although not officially part of the University, has been an affiliate since 1908, before either the College or the University had any buildings on their present site. It was established by the Methodist Church under the name of Alberta College in 1903, well before the Methodists and Presbyterians joined to form the United Church of Canada. In its earliest years the College was an affiliate of McGill University in Montreal.

The red brick structure of St. Stephen's College, completed in 1910 at a cost of \$140,000, was the first building of any kind on



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1. The class of '25 will remember the University campus as it is here with the manicured lawns in front of the Arts Building, a playing field where St. Joseph's College now stands, and the three residences in a location which is relatively secluded from the rest of the campus. 2. The old Medical Building (now Dentistry-Pharmacy Building) in 1929 before additions doubled the existing space. 3. The back of St. Stephen's College complete with those unique cylindrical fire escapes designed to evacuate the sick on mattresses when the building was used as a convalescent hospital for veterans of World War I. 4. The stained glass windows of the Chapel located at the north corner of St. Stephen's College.

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campus, not counting a derelict barn. The founders of the College were the first to take advantage of the University Senate's 1909 decision to allow sites on campus for denominational colleges. Seventeen years later, a site was similarly provided for St. Joseph's College.

In 1954, St. Stephen's required renovating. The building was rewired, the grounds were landscaped, the north and south entrance steps were rebuilt, and a new organ and carpet were purchased for the chapel. By 1972, however, the College had relocated to a newer building just south of the old one. The college board decided to demolish old St. Stephen's since it needed extensive repairs and the College residence was unable to compete with other newer and better equipped residences. That decision was postponed at the last minute to accommodate the Alberta Child Development and Research Foundation, which had arranged to lease the main floor for offices on the condition that they maintain two other floors which were being used for student housing. The terms of this lease expired last June and a new lease has not been signed. The repairs needed to bring the building up to modern standards are beyond the means of the College and, while there are those at the University who are reluctant to see the old building go, University funds are not available for an undertaking of such magnitude. Tenders for demolition have been set aside temporarily, but St. Stephen's fate continues to dangle uncertainly before a variety of boards and committees.

The three residences

The three residence halls, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Pembina, were the earliest University buildings on campus. Athabasca was opened in 1911 and housed staff and students as well as providing teaching, library, and administrative facilities. Just over a year later

Assiniboia was opened to relieve a state of congestion that the University has seldom been without. Reg Lister's memoirs recall the scene of Athabasca's early days.

The building stood by itself, surrounded by bush. Where the Arts Building now stands, were an abandoned basement excavated in 1908, and two old shacks. There were no sidewalks or roads. The trails to Athabasca came around sloughs or across the field from 112 Street. There were no trucks or cars in those days and everything had to be hauled by horse and wagon . . . bricks, stone, lumber, furniture, equipment. It was quite a job and often the wagons would get stuck in mud up to the axles.

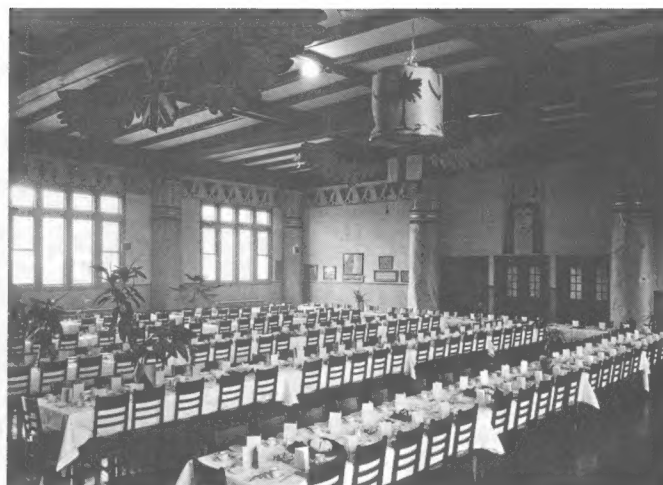
In 1913 work was completed on the Athabasca Annex, which for years was the social centre of the campus, holding the dining room and gymnasium.

During the same year there were difficulties in obtaining funds to build the third residence, which was to be called Pembina Hall. The Board of Governors had been counting on its completion for the 1914-15 academic year, for the University's growth had been such that Pembina would be indispensable by then. To complicate matters, it had become virtually impossible to get contractors to tender for the building because of the University's remote location. As a result, the University's administrators were forced to take greater responsibility for the design and construction of the buildings being erected as well as those being planned. Cecil Burgess was then hired to teach architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science and to supervise construction on campus. One of his first actions was to reject the wood frame construction which had been used for Athabasca, Assiniboia, and St. Stephen's College, in favor of concrete, which was used for Pembina and which was an important factor in saving Pembina from demolition.

In 1969 a long range plan was approved for the University which



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1. Pembina's doors were officially reopened on November 27, 1975 after more than a year of facelifting and pulling up the slack of its internal workings. Opening ceremonies included as guests Maimie Simpson and Mrs. J. Grant Sparling, Deans of Women and Matrons of Pembina from 1951 to 1960 and 1960 to 1968 respectively. 2. To the credit of its restorers, the foyer of Pembina Hall has changed little since this photo was taken in 1935. Carpeting has been added and the ferns have yet to be replaced, but essentially the room remains the same. 3. An Egyptian motif transforms the dining hall of Athabasca in preparation for one of the annual dances.

provided for the renovation and possible extension of the old residences. Less than a year later, the Board of Governors abandoned this part of the plan and actually passed a motion to have all three buildings demolished and replaced by a phased development of modern housing for graduate students.

By 1971 Athabasca Hall had been closed and Assiniboia converted to office space. Pembina was still used as a women's residence, but its days appeared to be numbered. Meanwhile a reaction to this trend of discarding the past was growing on campus, and in response to protests by students and staff, the Board reversed its decision to raze the old residences. Now a program of extensive renovations has begun, starting with Pembina, whose concrete structure made it least costly to restore.

The most urgent renovations had to do with bringing the old buildings up to fire and safety code standards, installing interior fire doors and fire stairs, for instance. Mechanical, fire alarm, and electrical systems had to be replaced completely, and new utility services had to be installed.

The exteriors of all three buildings are still in good condition, but, except for Pembina, renovation will mean virtually gutting the old residences and replacing the wooden frames, floors, and staircases. The costs involved could compare with the cost of constructing an entirely new building.

Pembina's renovation was completed this fall, and, after a year's sabbatical, the building is back in harness as a residence for senior students. Every care was taken to preserve the original charm of the old residence—the dark wood, polished marble, and cozy parlors all remain, and so does the tradition.

Athabasca and Assiniboia are patently waiting their turns. With the exception of a small post office in the basement, Athabasca was



1



2

1. Opened in 1915, the Arts Building provided enough administrative and teaching facilities to enable the residences to return to their primary function of housing the staff and students.
2. The memorial organ was dedicated in 1923 to those lost in World War I. Damage from humidity and age have necessitated the purchase of a new one.

closed in 1971 for reasons of safety. Assiniboia Hall is being used as office space, its years as a residence long past.

But the wait appears to be drawing to a close. Tenders will be received in the new year for the interior reconstruction of Athabasca. If all goes as planned, it should be finished by the last half of 1977, and possibly by then the long wait will be over for Assiniboia too.

The Arts Building

Sixty years ago this fall, the Arts Building, the University's first teaching building, was officially opened. That opening was recalled by R.K. Gordon, who for many years was a professor of English and at one time Dean of Arts and Sciences.

At last the Arts Building was finished. It was formally opened in the fall of 1915 with a special convocation of impressive length and with so many speeches that the last three were mercifully cancelled. Honorary degrees were bestowed. A gilt key, made of wood, was presented on a cushion of the Chairman of the Board to the Chancellor, as a sign that the building was now open.

An old geography textbook published in 1910, the same year that St. Stephen's College was built, includes an artist's rendering of a building it called "the University of Alberta." Remarkably, the building bears no resemblance to any one structure on campus then or since. Instead, it appears to be a combination of several. St. Stephen's College, with its twin turrets, and the three residences, with wings at right angles to the central spine. Further investigation led to the conclusion that the drawing may have been based on an earlier plan for the Arts Building, which, for some reason had been rejected. It appears that at one time it had been intended that the motif established in St. Stephen's College, the first building on

campus, be continued in the Arts Building. The architect of the unused design was apparently R.P. Blakey, provincial architect for Alberta. If R.P. Blakey had had his way, the campus may have taken on quite a different appearance.

Instead, the Arts Building was designed by a Montreal architect, Percy E. Knobbs, who in fact designed the University's first detailed long range plan. Included in Knobbs's plan for the Arts Building was an allegorical sculpture of Ancient Learning as an old man with a lamp and a scroll and Modern Learning as a woman with an open book on her lap and a globe at her feet, all perched magnificently atop the central entrance. The unfortunate (or fortunate) combination of a shortage of stoneworkers and insufficient funds prevented the sculpture from ever being executed. The limestone blocks for the proposed sculpture had been brought from Quebec and Indiana, machine-cut in Eastern Canada, shipped west, and set into position above the main doorway, where they remain to this day, unchiselled, a conversation piece to those who observe them.

What began innocently enough as a request to the Board for replacement of the organ in Convocation Hall has snowballed into preliminary studies on renovating Con Hall and possibly the whole Arts Building. Before the organ can be installed, the heat, humidity, and ventilation systems will all have to be brought under control; dust will pose another problem: increased dust levels from any renovations undertaken after the installation of the organ could cause severe damage to it. Funds have already been approved by the Board of Governors to hire consultants who will determine the extent of modification required by Con Hall before the new organ can be installed, and serious thought is already being given to the rest of the Arts Building. It has been found, for instance, that as a result either of its Montreal architect's foresight or sheer good luck,



1. This belfry-like structure crowning the Medical Building has been the object of nearly as much scorn as praise. 2. In 1948, the Medical labs looked like this. The familiar brick wainscoting is about all that remains. 3. Along a pathway that could only have been shovelled by hand, a rare view of the Arts Building with the Power Plant and South Lab to the left.



the Arts Building should adapt easily to the new electrical and ventilating systems that have been planned for it.

The Medical Building

When the returned soldiers trooped back to University in 1919, they substantially increased the University's need for expansion. Despite material shortages, work was begun the following year on the Medical Building. Its opening ceremonies were held on October 7, 1921. They were the last opening ceremonies for a University building until after World War II.

An impressive building, it doubled the existing classroom space on campus and made way for a number of significant changes, including the establishment of a complete program in medicine. Before this, medical students were required to travel east to McGill or Toronto to complete their training.

In the years that followed, extensive additions were made to the building, and in time the additions themselves were doubled, substantially expanding the amount of teaching space available.

Today, the old Medical Building is called the Dentistry-Pharmacy Building, The Faculty of Medicine having moved to more modern quarters, and houses the Faculties of Dentistry and Pharmacy and the School of Dental Hygiene. While there are no immediate plans for renovation or expansion, these faculties appear to be bursting at the seams and some discussion has already been raised over the possibility of filling the open space in the middle, around which the original building and its additional portions now stand.

The Power Plant

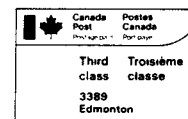
A discussion of the fate of the University's oldest buildings would be incomplete without mentioning the old Power Plant. Finished in the autumn of 1915, the Power Plant controlled the lifeforce of the campus until 1968. Today, except for sheltering some minor

maintenance functions, it stands practically empty.

Nevertheless, there has been no suggestion of having the building torn down. Far from it—the building has been highly sought after for a number of different purposes in recent months. One of the main contenders has been the Graduate Students' Association, who envisage renovating the Power Plant as a social centre for graduate students. Another bid, by the Department of Geology, would have an extensive paleontological collection located there, and yet another proposal would turn it into a day care centre. So, while no one quite knows what the Power Plant will become in the future, it is certain that the building does have a future.

St. Joseph's College Jubilee

On March 19 the year of Jubilee for St. Joseph's College will start. To help us celebrate properly we would like all past residents, students, and Newman people to share in the events planned. Please send us your address and tell us in what way you were connected with the College so that we may bring our records up to date. Among the activities planned is a get-together in early June of all past residents. Please send your address to Jubilee Celebration, St. Joseph's College, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J5.



the university of alberta magazine

new trail

The University Publications Office
326 Assiniboia Hall
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2E1

What kind of *Trail*?

Trying to please 50,000-plus readers is no easy matter, especially when most of them are silent. So every now and then we feel we have to ask you what you think of *New Trail*, what you like, what you don't like, what you would like to see but don't—the whole purpose being to find out how to serve you better.

Please take a few minutes to help us. The postage is already paid on your reply—simply remove this sheet, fold it in three, and staple or tape it closed.

What would you like to see more of? Less of?

	More	Less	Just right
Feature articles			
... on topics about the University today (such as "Student Loans: bonus or burden?" and "The Six Dowagers—a history of the first buildings on campus" in this issue)	_____	_____	_____
... on topics of broader current interest (such as "There's oil in them there sands" and "Exchanging cultures" in the last issue of <i>Trail</i>)	_____	_____	_____
... on the University in times past (such as the article on William Rowan in this issue)	_____	_____	_____
... on people at the University, staff and students	_____	_____	_____

Do you have any ideas for feature articles you would like to see?
(We're open to suggestions and even contributions)

	<i>More</i>	<i>Less</i>	<i>Just right</i>
University news (like the pot-pourri "Campus Reporter")?	_____	_____	_____
Alumni Notes (short notes about the activities of individual alumni)?	_____	_____	_____
News about Alumni Association activities?	_____	_____	_____
Small feature stories about particular alumni?	_____	_____	_____

What about the balance between pictures and text?
 Is it just right? _____
 or would you like to see more pictures? _____
 more text? _____

What else would you like to see in *New Trail*?

Letters to the Editor? _____
 Book reviews? _____
 Campus sports news? _____
 Fiction? _____
 Poetry? _____
 Other? _____

How much and when?

The last two issues of *New Trail* have been three times as large and half as frequent as the usual *Trail* of the past two years.
 Would you like *Trail* to continue as it is now (in terms of size and frequency), 24 pages long,
 appearing three times a year? _____
 larger and less frequent? _____
 smaller and more frequent? _____

New Trail exists as a service to keep you in touch with your University. But, like other services, *New Trail* suffers from inflated costs. We are reluctant to ask for more funds from the University's operating budget, funds we think might find better use in teaching departments, who are feeling the crunch too. So we are beginning to look at other ways to keep afloat, and an obvious way is through subscriptions. Would you be willing to subscribe to *New Trail* for a nominal fee (say \$1 or \$2 a year for three issues)? _____

Should *New Trail* accept display advertisements (provided, of course, they are able to bring in enough revenue to be worthwhile)? _____
 Should we actively seek voluntary contributions to support *New Trail*? _____

The University of Alberta Senate

an unbiased appraisal

by Neil Henry, Executive Officer of the Senate

The reorganization of the Senate three years ago introduced into University politics a new, occasionally unnerving, sometimes irritating, often stimulating element. Those who are irritated tend to regard Senate members as the ones who rush in (not fools, of course) where others (angels presumably) fear to tread. The other and less prejudiced view is that the University can only benefit by the conscientious scrutiny of a group of intelligent lay people who bring to the table as faithfully and as even-handedly as possible the concerns and needs of the people the University is intended to serve.

The two year effort of the Task Force on Entrance Requirements, for instance, markedly increased the tempo, if it did not initiate, the University's current reassessment of its entrance requirements. Their final report, "The Problem of Quotas," which was presented last fall made abundantly clear that a significant part of the growing public uncertainty about the University stemmed from fear of biased and ill-considered criteria for admission to quota faculties. The Task Force in fact could find little evidence of bad faith on the part of the University but it could and did make quite clear that some rationalization of admission requirements was absolutely necessary and that public education about those requirements was equally essential for the mutual benefit of the University and its prospective students. The efforts of this Task Force also illustrates the other central mission of the Senate: to attempt to explain the University to its public. As with a number of other task forces, this one produced a background paper on the complexities faced by the University in admitting students to faculties where enrolment is restricted, distributed it to interested people and discussed it with them.

Neither the report on quotas nor the second major task force report presented last fall, "On the Future of the Extension Function," pretended to be definitive analyses of their subjects; they combined insight into the issue on the part of the Task Force members with a survey of the views and attitudes of that part of the public who were concerned about the issue. In both cases the University got an enlightening point of view from outside of the University. For what is probably the largest publicly supported institution in the province, outside the Provincial Government, that is something of value. And in the process, a number of fairly influential members of the public and of the government gained some insight into the complexity of the University's problems.

In hope of coming closer to the reality of extension and public service at the University, the Extension Task Force is presently working on a report which will try to identify the internal issues and obstacles in the way of making the University more responsive

to the needs of Albertans outside the on-campus, daytime credit programs. The views being sought and the situations being analyzed are those of the University itself and of its faculty. In so doing the Task Force hopes to contribute positively to the on going debate within the University about the extension and to clarify the University's legitimate achievements and dilemmas to the general public and to the provincial government.

Because of its unique position within the University, its general detachment from the internal conflicts and loyalties of this massive institution, and its power under the Universities Act to investigate, the Senate has also undertaken or been asked to undertake studies of University situations for the use of the University, although always with the desire to fulfill its mandate to "enhance the usefulness" of the institution. Within this past year, the Senate has published reports on the Library Acquisition Fund and on the Status of Academic Women. The "Report on Academic Women" was discussed in the last issue; the report on the Library Acquisition Fund publicized the concern of many academics, especially in the humanities and social sciences, that their primary research and teaching instrument had reached a point where continuing financial restraints would damage it irreparably.

The Senate has the weaknesses as well as the strengths of an almost entirely voluntary membership. Of its 55 members, eight are faculty, including five senior members of the administration, and five are students. The greatest number (43) are members of the non-University public. A few of these are appointed by the Alumni Association, the Minister of Advanced Education or the Board of Governors but all are busy people, often with professional lives, who contribute their time and energy out of an essentially positive commitment to the University. This situation somewhat restricts their ability to develop a comprehensive knowledge about the University and it occasionally limits the depth of their investigations. Both these are situations which Senate recognizes and which it tries, and will continue trying, to remedy. On the other hand, the non-University lives of Senate members, with their widespread contacts in many areas and levels of society, is precisely the source of their value to the University.

The Senate, then, like the rest of the University, comes something short of perfection. This may be an enduring situation; despite its decisive change in structure and direction three years ago, it is and perhaps should always be, an evolving institution. Reconsideration by the Senate of its role at the University is almost an annual event in one form or another. In a body which is concerned with being responsive to changing circumstances and issues, and which must keep its critical faculties alive, that is as it should be.

campus reporter

Enrolment Increases This year, as of September 19, there are 910 more persons registered at the University as full-time students than in 1974. This is an increase of about 4.7 percent over last year's enrolment. In 1974, as of October 15, there were 19,448 full-time students; this year, there are 20,358. When the 3,793 part-time students are added, along with the 282 miscellaneous (which are, in fact, nurses at the University of Alberta Hospital) and the usual 243 "others," the total enrolment is 24,676. As A.D. Cairns, the Registrar, points out, these figures are not exact, and it will be some time until the figures become stable. Nevertheless, this is a record enrolment. Some of the most interesting figures available deal with the increases and decreases in enrolment in the various faculties and schools. The faculty which shows the largest numerical increase this year is Education: there has been an increase of 473 students, bringing last year's enrolment of 3,728 to 4,201 this year. This is a percentage increase of 12.7 percent. S.C.T. Clarke, Director of Special Sessions, points out that surprisingly enough in Summer Session the number of Education students enrolled is decreasing: in 1970, Education students made up 70 percent of the enrolment; in 1975, this figure has dropped to 56 percent. In Spring Session, Education also showed a decrease to 41 percent of the total enrolment. The faculty showing the greatest percentage increase this year in Winter Session is Engineering. In that faculty, the number of students increased by 231, giving a total enrolment of 1,532 compared with last year's total of 1,301. This is a 17.7 percent increase. Agriculture had the third largest percentage increase this year with an increase of 10.4 percent based on an additional 82 students over last year's 784. The faculty showing the third largest numerical increase and the fourth largest percentage increase was the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. That faculty has a total of 1,883 students enrolled, which is 101 more than last year and an increase of 5.6 percent. In Spring Session, this faculty now accounts for 10 percent of the total enrolment, and in Summer Session the number of students from Business Administration and Commerce has also increased. The Faculty of Arts showed a slight increase in enrolment—24 students—bringing its total to 2,974; the Faculty of Science, however, dropped in enrolment by 65 students to an enrolment of 3,314. The number of Arts students enrolled in Spring Session has increased to 15 percent of the total. Graduate Studies and Research has increased in Winter Session enrolment by 68 students which brings its total to 1,901. Smaller faculties exhibited slight changes this year, but given the smaller

overall enrolment in them the slight changes become significant. Rehabilitation Medicine gained four students this year, bringing the total enrolment to 301. Household Economics, however, lost students—about 55, which is a significant proportion of last year's 405. Library Science also suffered losses this year: a decrease of 14 students from last year's 58. Physical Education's enrolment dropped from 761 in 1974 to 720 in 1975. S.C.T. Clarke says, however, that the proportion of Physical Education students enrolled in Summer Session in 1975 "has increased markedly." Medical Laboratory Science, Dental Hygiene, and Dentistry appear to have remained fairly constant in their enrolments. Law shows an increase of 22 students to 488; Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences increased by five students to achieve a total enrolment of 389 students; and the Faculty of Medicine rose in enrolment from 687 in 1974 to 754 in 1975. The Director of Special Sessions maintains that enrolment is also increasing in Spring and Summer Sessions. Spring Session enrolment has been increasing steadily every year: in 1973, total enrolment was 2,081; in 1974 it was 2,676; and in 1975, it had reached 3,078. Summer Session reached a peak enrolment in 1970 with 4,612 students registered. It then declined each year to 3,578 in 1974. Although Mr. Clarke could not provide exact figures, he believed that 1975's enrolment in Summer Session would be well above the 1974 figure. This increase seems mainly due to the larger number of Business Administration and Commerce and Physical Education students registered in Summer Session. These figures are interesting as indicators of trends and patterns, indicators of changing student interests, and, as a consequence, of the changing role of the University.

Thailand Project II On September 1, the first group of ten secondary school principals and assistant principals from Thailand arrived in Edmonton to begin a five-month "short-term intensive training" program. The program involves the observation and study of educational administrative procedures. Thailand Project II is being undertaken by the Department of Educational Administration with the government of Thailand providing the funding from a special loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Project II is designed to give the principals and assistant principals training in the administration of secondary schools. One day a week will be spent on campus receiving theoretical background in educational administration, and four days a week will be spent in city high

schools. In the high schools, the Thai administrators will be assigned to a senior high school administrator, and will observe, discuss, and report on the various procedures of secondary school management and administration. The theoretical background which they will have received will enable the students to generalize their field experience, and enable them to apply that knowledge and experience with more flexibility when they return to Thailand. This project is the only one of its kind in education being undertaken in Canada.

Canadian Theatre History A project is underway at the University which will provide some of the raw information whereby literary, cultural, and social historians can begin to write the history of early Canadian theatre. Gerald McCaughey of the Department of English is heading a research project which is accumulating facts about the theatre in eastern Canada up to the end of the nineteenth century. The information is being stored in a computer and will provide a pool of information which will help historians to fill in the gaps in Canadian theatre and cultural history. The project will give historians hitherto scattered or inaccessible information from which they can make generalizations about Canadian life and culture in the early years. Professor McCaughey found that there was very little comprehensive information about the early theatre in Canada so he began to investigate the situation and the project began. He decided that the best means of storing the information was the computer, partly because of the sheer quantity of information and partly because of the ease with which the computer can make amendments and update as new information comes to light. The facts about Canadian theatre history are taken primarily from old newspapers—such as the old *Montreal Gazette* and *Herald*. This past summer, Dr. McCaughey had the assistance of six undergraduate students who were kept busy reading microfilms of old newspapers. The computer lists the year, month, and day of a given play's performance, its title, the names of the actors, the theatre or place in which it was performed, and the name of the newspaper from which the notice was taken along with date and page number of the paper. All the information available, that is, is stored in the computer. Reviews of the plays are also being xeroxed for a separate file. The choice of facts included in the information bank is determined mainly by the sort of facts which are available and which can be easily programmed. This means that dates, places, and names are primarily recorded. When these

things are programmed, the computer organizes and arranges them, and can scan the material to come up with all sorts of interesting information. For example, the computer can tell you that Shakespeare's *King Lear* was not performed in Fredericton during the years 1845 to 1860, but that during the same period the melodrama *Luke the Labourer* was performed six times. Then, for comparison, *King Lear* was performed in Montreal four times between 1820 and 1826 alone. From data of this kind, the social or cultural historian can begin to make certain generalizations about the relative sophistication of the performing arts and the societies they performed for in Montreal as compared to Fredericton. To make the facts collected more readily available, Professor McCaughey; Frank Bueckert, Professor of Drama; L.W. Conolly, Professor of English; P.L. Freeman, a law librarian; and E.S. Neils, a retired Edmonton businessman, have founded the Institute of Canadian Theatre History. This group will sell theatre information to interested parties at cost, and its members will ultimately contribute more information to the pool of data.

Research Grant Received for Wild Oat Study

Early in September, the Department of Plant Science was given a \$20,000 research grant for the study of wild oat control. The grant was presented by Henry Friesen, chairman of the Wild Oat Action Committee, a committee whose members are drawn from all segments of the grain industry, on behalf of the United Grain Growers. The grant is the second of two, the first of which was matched by the Alberta Agricultural Research Trust. The grant came about as the result of concern aroused by the extensive grain losses which western grain farmers suffer owing to wild oat infestation. The total loss from wild oat infestation has been estimated at about 350 million bushels worth approximately \$9 million. Up to 1959, about 30 percent of the grain shipped from prairie farms was wild oats; at present, about 41 percent is wild oats. Current research into the control of wild oats is focusing on the effects of combined herbicides, said W.H. Vanden Born, chairman of the Department of Plant Science. The UGG grant will be a considerable aid in furthering this research.

Grant to Transplant Group The Medical Research Council and the University of Alberta have signed an agreement establishing for a second five-year period the MRC Group for Transplantation Research here at the University. The group is to receive approximately \$2.5 million over the five-year period to continue its research on the causes of rejection of tissues

used in transplant operations. This research group was originally established at the University of Alberta in 1970 and was the first major MRC group formed here. It has since been joined by a protein research group set up in 1974 with an MRC grant of more than \$3 million—the largest grant awarded to this time by the Medical Research Council. The aim of the research conducted by the Transplantation Group is to combine clinical and theoretical research to provide insight into the processes which take place when the body rejects foreign tissue. Research is aimed at the understanding and eventual manipulation of the mechanisms which govern tolerance to self and foreign antigens. Applied research in man is aimed at monitoring the immune response to human tissue antigens of a number of different antibody and cell-mediate immune parameters in transfused dialysis patients and after renal transplantation. Projects are directed also at finding human cells that react as homozygous cells in the mixed leukocyte reaction with a view to developing a new method of tissue typing for use between unrelated individuals. The main aim of the research group is to combine the clinical work and the applied work. The group is headed by J.B. Dossetor and Erwin Diener; Dr. Dossetor directs the clinical work while Dr. Diener directs the applied work. Five years ago when the group was formed, it was hoped that by this time a new approach to rejection of tissues in man would be achieved by controlling immunological processes. While this has been relatively successful in animals, the research and application of the findings has just now reached a point where it can begin to be applied to humans. The award of the large grant for another five years' work leaves the Transplantation Group very optimistic about the chances for successful future developments. Dr. Dossetor says that the pattern of research taken by the group is well determined: "We have established the main streams and it will really be those which will be followed. But at the same time one hopes that the system isn't so stereotyped that it wouldn't adapt quickly to something new."

Matrimonial Property Report The Institute of Law Research and Reform, a group formed by the University, the Provincial Government, and the Law Society of Alberta, issued its final report on the property rights of husband and wife on October 8. The report contains recommendations for reform of the law governing the division of property when a marriage is ended either by divorce or the death of one spouse. The Institute, which regards the existing law as unsatisfactory, has

been studying the problem since 1971. The report contains two proposals: a majority proposal and a minority proposal. The majority proposal is based on a principle of *deferred sharing*; it preserves existing legislation which permits the couple to make property arrangements to suit themselves during the period of their marriage, but upon divorce or after a period of separation, property gains made jointly by the couple during the marriage are divided equally. This proposal sets out as many guidelines as possible by statute, and gives more assurance to each party as to his or her respective rights. The minority proposal, however, contends that each case is different and the specific set of statutes put forth by the majority proposal could not effectively deal with all the various situations which will arise. The minority proposal, then, gives more discretion to the courts while putting forth certain constraints and guidelines. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Institute of Law Research and Reform, 402 Law Centre, University of Alberta.

Radiopharmaceutical Centre

Considered Radiopharmaceuticals are radioactive drugs used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. These drugs are used by all the major hospitals in Edmonton as well as the University of Alberta; at present, all the users buy and store these drugs individually—a wasteful practice since most of these compounds have a relatively short shelf-life. In the fall of 1972, the late R.E. Bell, former Chief of Pathology at the University of Alberta Hospital, suggested that a central supply source for radiopharmaceuticals be established in Edmonton. The proposed centre would be self-sufficient and would engage in the manufacture as well as the distribution of compounds for use in Edmonton hospitals and laboratories. The suggestion to locate the centre in the Dentistry-Pharmacy Building on the campus was based on the value seen in having a close association between the centre and the University's Division of Radiopharmacy. The centre would offer a research component which would bring scientists in the community and the University together in a particularly useful way. The association between the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences and the proposed centre would be mutually beneficial since they would share equipment and facilities. In addition, the alliance of the service and the teaching functions of the University would help to ensure a high standard of radiopharmacy and clinical nuclear medicine in northern Alberta. A comprehensive study of the feasibility of the concept and implementation of the

radiopharmaceutical centre revealed a number of advantages to be gained from the undertaking. There would be better cost effectiveness with an estimated average saving of \$77,000 per year over a ten-year period; improved quality control; development of better techniques in preparation of materials; development of production methods for compounds in demand only occasionally which are not presently available from existing suppliers; provision of a facility for instruction and training of pharmacists, radiopharmacists, medical residents, and nuclear medicine technicians; and the possibility of a residency program in radiopharmacy which must now be taken elsewhere and which would help fill the existing void of professionals in this field. While the proposed centre will have only facilities to service the greater Edmonton area, it is anticipated that in future it could be extended beyond that. And it would also serve as a model system for other centres.

The W.R. Zeidler Memorial Scholarship and Loan Fund

The University relies heavily on the generosity of private individuals for the establishment of scholarships, special funds for student assistance, funds for special research projects and to accommodate many other related needs of the University community. That there are those who choose to extend their generosity to the University as a means of commemorating certain events or as a tribute to loved ones is particularly meaningful, because of the faith it represents in the importance of the functions being served here. Those of us at the University look forward to the opportunities of expressing our appreciation to these people, not only for their gifts but for the significance which they hold.

From time to time we will be using this space in New Trail to recognize the generosity and acknowledge the gesture of faith demonstrated by particular individuals to whom the University is grateful.

One such individual is Mrs. W.R. Zeidler, president of W.R. Zeidler Limited, who has established a special loan fund and scholarship for students of Forestry Sciences in memory of her late husband. In October 1974 on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the firm founded by the late W.R. Zeidler a cheque was presented to F.V. MacHardy, then dean of Agriculture and Forestry, establishing the

scholarship. This scholarship consisted of three \$500 awards made annually to three students of outstanding merit who are entering each of the second, third, and fourth years in Forestry Sciences. In addition, monies were provided to establish a loan fund to be administered by the Department of Forestry Sciences allowing Forestry students to obtain small interest-free loans during the academic year. A number of successful students in Forestry Sciences are also given the opportunity for summer employment in the Zeidler Forestry Operations.

The Zeidler firm which is still centered in Edmonton, began in 1934 as a sash and door manufacturer with a staff of three. Today it employs more than five hundred in Alberta and British Columbia having become widely diversified over the past four decades. The millwork plant which was the foundation of the entire wood-based industrial complex remains, however, an important facet in the overall operation.

W.R. Zeidler learned his trade as a cabinet-maker in his native Germany before emigrating to Canada in 1927. While employed by a local lumber firm he continued to work during off-hours on his intricate wood inlay projects. It was this interest in wood and in the painstaking craftsmanship required to turn it into long-lasting and beautiful projects that led him to establish his first millwork operation.

The business began on a part-time basis in a tiny factory on Whyte Avenue. Still in use today, the company's original plant now houses the Zeidler door factory where solid core doors from the millwork plant receive their faces and are trimmed, sanded and finished.

Although the company's millwork products can be found in virtually every western Canadian centre, some of the more noteworthy examples of their craftsmanship can be seen in the Edmonton Court House, the Alberta Government Telephones Tower, the Edmonton and Calgary Jubilee Auditoriums, The Calgary Court House and in a number of buildings on campus, here.

The late Mr. Zeidler was well known in Alberta and across Canada for a number of reasons. Among these was his involvement in the development of this province's forest resources. He pioneered the use of Alberta's white and black poplar, once considered to be the weeds of the forest industry. Of her decision to support the University through the gifts mentioned, Mrs. Zeidler said she could think of no greater tribute to the memory of her late husband than to establish in his name the scholarship and loan fund for the students of forestry, a field for which he had always had a great love.

Conferences

After the huge Learned Societies Conference hosted by the University of Alberta in June, one might think that the University's appetite for conferences, symposiums, and lecture series had been satisfied, at least for a while. If anything, however, it seems as if the appetite has been whetted, and that is good for the University insofar as these events are a central and important part of the university world—the interaction of minds and the exchange of knowledge. Between June and November there have been many important conferences and symposiums held on this campus or hosted by the University.

ICOGRADA Conference From July 7 to 12, the International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA) held its first North American Conference on this campus. ICOGRADA is an association of graphic designers and artists which was founded in London in 1963 for the purpose of promoting graphic design and for collaborating and exchanging ideas. The purpose of the conference held at the University of Alberta was to focus attention on the importance of graphic design; hence the theme "Education for graphic design, graphic design for education" or "Edugraphic." Walter Jungkind, Professor of Art and Design, and current president of ICOGRADA, chaired the organizing committee. Delegates from Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Japan, the US, and many other countries as well as Canada attended the conference.

Photochemistry Conference The University of Alberta was the host institution for the VIII International Conference on Photochemistry held from August 7 to 13. These conferences are biennial events and previous conferences have been held in Jerusalem, Bordeaux, Munich, Tokyo, and Brussels. Four Nobel laureates attended this conference: Robert S. Mulliken of the University of Chicago, Melvin Calvin of the University of California, Sir George Porter of the Royal Institution in Britain, and Gerhard Herzberg of the National Research Council of Canada. The conference was presided over by chairmen Harry E. Gunning, President of the University, and Otto P. Strausz, Director of the University's Hydrocarbon Research Centre.

Multiculturalism Conference From September 3 to 6, academics, government officials from all levels, union leaders, business executives, and community leaders participated in a conference on multiculturalism and third world immigration to Canada. The conference was open to the

public. The format of the conference was centred around the presentation of papers followed by formal and informal discussions as well as panel discussions. As one of the organizers, G.S. Paul, Professor of Sociology, said, the aim of the conference was to "present hard facts so that policy directions could be derived from them later."

Symposium on Man-Made Earthquakes The Institute of Earth and Planetary Physics of this University in co-operation with the University of British Columbia organized an international symposium on man-made earthquakes at the Banff Centre from September 14 to 19. The symposium was first suggested to D.I. Gough, Director of IEPP, by UNESCO. Scientists from 22 countries, including China, attended the conference to discuss induced seismicity and issues such as the effects of nuclear power plants. Owing to the urgency and importance of the topic, funding was provided by the Canadian government, the University of Alberta, and UNESCO.

Jane Austen Bicentennial Conference 1975 is the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of English novelist Jane Austen (*Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*). Sponsored by the Department of English, this bicentennial conference, held on October 3 and 4, drew major speakers from Canada, Great Britain, and the US, as well as delegates from all over Canada and the US. Numerous papers were presented and seminars conducted in order to increase the understanding of Jane Austen's achievement as well as to honor it.

Locke Workshop The Department of Philosophy held a workshop and symposium from October 3 to 5 on the English philosopher John Locke (1632-1704), author of *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. Papers were delivered by scholars from Canada, Great Britain, and the US on various topics concerning Locke's philosophy such as his concept of personality, his analysis of ideas and knowledge, and the relation of Locke to science and platonism.

Theoretical Psychology Conference From October 14 to 17, the Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology held a conference entitled "Conceptual issues in humanistic psychology." The aim of the conference was to discuss the alleged failure of psychology to accommodate the most clearly human aspects of life. The numerous delegates



St. Joseph's College

and participants in the conference concentrated on the conceptual presuppositions of the discipline in the effort to create a constructive critical forum for the discussion of fundamental questions about psychology.

Samuel Johnson Conference The Samuel Johnson Society of the North West, which is composed of scholars from thirty-two universities in northwestern Canada and United States, held a conference at this University on October 17 and 18. Papers delivered at the conference dealt not only with Dr. Johnson (poet, critic, lexicographer, and essayist) but with a number of topics on eighteenth-century literature in general such as the verse of Boswell, Gray, and Goldsmith, and the nature of literary history.

SAPHER Conference The Students' Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (SAPHER) of the University of Alberta hosted a Western Canadian Physical Education Conference on October 30 and 31, and November 1. The theme of the conference was Sports Festivals, and that topic was especially relevant since Canada will host the 1976 Olympic Games and Edmonton the 1978 Commonwealth Games. A number of speakers, including M.L. Van Vliet, Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education and Chairman of the 1978 Commonwealth Games; Tom Bedicki, Director of Sport Canada; and R. Kriegel, former sports director at the Esalen Institute, took part in the various discussions on the nature and function of sports and physical education in our society.

Engineering and Social Responsibility The Faculty of Engineering, the Engineering Students' Society, and the University of Alberta Chaplains' Association presented a three-day symposium entitled "The Engineer: world-maker? world-shaker? world-breaker?" from November 2 to 4. The purpose of the symposium was to discuss the role of the engineer and his social responsibility. A number of guest speakers delivered papers which were followed by group discussion; topics such as the present state of engineering education, the dimensions of social responsibility in large-scale resource development and the nature of the engineering enterprise were discussed. The guest speakers included professional engineers, engineering educators, a representative of the Canadian International Development Agency, and a theologian.

Nursing Research Conference From November 3 to 5, the School of Nursing of the University of Alberta directed and co-ordinated the 1975 National Conference on Nursing Research. The conference was sponsored by the schools of nursing from the Universities of Alberta, Calgary, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The theme of the conference was the development and use of indicators in nursing research, and guest speakers attended from Great Britain and the United States as well as eastern Canada. Topics such as the family decision-making capacity of community health nurses and the special research project underway at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto were discussed.

Light and Animal Life Symposium This symposium on photobiology entitled "Light and Animal Life" was sponsored by the Department of Zoology in honor of the first chairman of the Department of Zoology, William Rowan. Professor Rowan, in his experiments on the relation of day-length and bird migration, was instrumental in establishing the fact that light is an important environmental factor. Papers and seminars were given with topics spanning a wide range in the field of photobiology covering such things as the effects of light on the migratory habits of many animals, on migration and navigation behavior of species such as sea turtles, coral reef fishes, and blood parasites. Guest speakers came to deliver papers on the biochemistry of vision, and on photobiology and human medicine. The conference began on November 10 and concluded on November 21. On November 21 a laboratory in the Biological Sciences Building was dedicated as the William Rowan Memorial Laboratory.

the alumni

'20

It was a Homecoming affair for the Right Honorable **Roland Michener, BA**, who returned to the campus last summer to be inducted as an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Mr. Michener, Governor-General of Canada from 1967 to 1974, was elected for his "great contribution to the encouragement of learning and Canadian life."

'30

Clifford L. Ash, BSc, a physician who has dedicated his life to cancer research and the treatment of cancer patients, has announced his retirement. Senator **Donald Cameron, BSc(Ag)**, founder of the Banff School of Advanced Management and chairman of the Board since 1968, has retired as chairman.

'31

Zella J. Fry, BA, is a member of the Department of English and specializes in Speech-Theatre-Media studies at Kean College, New Jersey.

'32

P. Duncan Hargrave, BSc(Ag), former superintendent of the Alberta Horticulture Research Centre at Brooks, was named recently to the Olds College Alumni Hall of Fame. **George Semeniuk, BSc(Ag)**, has been named Professor Emeritus of Plant Science at South Dakota State University.

'33

William Strojich, BSc(Ag), retired, is busy doing volunteer work with Canadian Executive Service Overseas. During the fall, he returned to Nigeria to advise a number of private companies on piggery, poultry, market gardening, land clearing, and land development operations. **W.A. Cairns, BSc(Eng)**, has been named general manager of Cominco Limited.

'38

J.E. Birdsall, BSc(Ag), former principal of the Olds College, has been named to the College's Alumni Hall of Fame.

'40

James A. Morrison, BSc, is president-elect of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

'41

Allan F. McQuarrie, BSc, the Victoria "weatherman," has retired. Allan is past president of the Victoria Branch of the General Alumni Association. **A.V. Marcolin, BSc**, has been named group vice-president of Cominco Limited.

'42

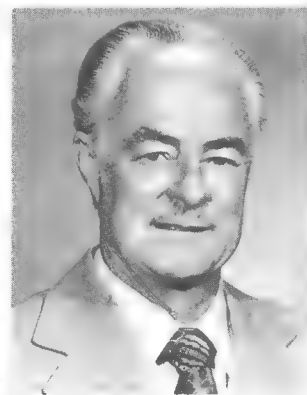
Bruce Willson, BSc(Eng), former president of Union Gas Limited and Canadian Bechtel Limited, is chief consultant to the government



George Semeniuk



Allan F. McQuarrie



George Govier

energy department concerned with investment in the oil sands project.

'44

Richard Hill, BSc(Ag), has been appointed manager of the Ontario region for Shur-Gain Division, Canada Packers Limited.

'45

George Govier, MSc, former chairman of the Energy Resources Conservation Board, is chief deputy minister of the provincial Energy Department.

'46

Lloyd Grisdale, MD, Associate Dean of Medicine, is the first full-time University official to hold the position of president of the Canadian Medical Association. **William Astle, BCom**, has taken over as provincial president of the St. John Ambulance Association.

'47

C.B. Nyberg, BSc(Eng), is manager, exploration technical services, Gulf Canada. **H.B. Scott, BSc(Eng)**, is president and chief executive officer of Syncrude.

'48

Robert Strother, BCom, is senior vice-president responsible for government relations, Husky Oil. **Donald M. Cameron, BSc(Pharm)**, registrar-treasurer of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association and vice-president (western region) of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, has been presented with the Alberta Achievement Award for Excellence for his contributions in the field of pharmacy and pharmacy education. **Lorna Shaw, BSc**, is Chairman of the Medicine Hat College Board of Governors. **Arthur B. Metzner, BSc(Eng)**, University of Delaware, has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium. **M.J. Heney, BCom**, of the Department of Industry,

Trade and Commerce, has been appointed co-ordinator of the grains group of the Wheat Board. The Ontario Mining Association has named **P. Ray Clarke, BSc(Eng)**, as president. Mr. Clarke is vice-president of Texasgulf Incorporated. **R.J. (Dick) Rousseau, BSc(Eng)**, has been named manager of drilling and production services with Flint Engineering and Construction Limited. **R.P. Douglas, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed group vice-president of Cominco at Yellowknife. The National Red Cross Water Safety Service advisory committee has as its chairman, **Murray F. Smith, BEd**. **Donald D. Loughheed, BSc(Eng)**, is senior vice-president of Imperial Oil Limited.

'49

L.D. Rogers, BCom, is co-ordinator of special projects with Gulf Canada. Director of public relations for the Alberta Wheat Pool, **Allan W. Beattie, BSc(Ag)**, is president-elect of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. **R.H.J. Elliott, BSc**, has been appointed vice-president, exploration, of Canadian Homestead Oils Limited. Beaufort-Delta Oil Projects Limited has **D. Lindsay Hay, BSc**, as assistant to the president. **R.G. Reid, BSc(Eng)**, Imperial Oil, has left his post as company president to become executive vice-president of Esso Europe Incorporated, London, England.

'50

Robert H. Cronkhite, BSc(Eng), is serving as Deputy Minister of Transportation in charge of construction. **Fred Harvey, BSc(Eng)**, is assistant chief bridge engineer with the provincial government. The manager of plant construction of Flint Engineering and Construction Limited, Calgary, is **D.S. Borwick, BSc(Eng)**. In moments of frustration during his six years as mayor, **Ivor Dent, BEd**, would say "I can always go back to being a teacher." In a way, the voters of

Edmonton gave him his wish: he is back in school, principal of Rundle Elementary School. **Howard Atkin, BSc(Eng)**, retired, is with CIDA as advisor to the Government of Jamaica.

'51

W.L. Garth Greenaway, BSc, is personnel manager of the Porta-Built Industries Spruce Grove plant.

'52

Nicholas J. Lashuk, BSc(Eng), is manager, pipelines, with Alberta Energy Company Limited. Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited has appointed **M.E. (Mel) Carlson, BSc(Eng)**, director, operations and maintenance. **A.R. Gittens, BSc(Ag)**, Professor and head of Department of Entomology, University of Idaho, was recently presented with an Outstanding Educator of America Award for his contributions to college teaching and the administration of college teaching programs.

'53

A member of the Attorney-General's Department, **Yaroslav Roslak, LLB**, has been appointed director of criminal justice.

'54

Roman P. Fodchuk, BSc(Ag), has taken a leave of absence from teaching in the Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary. **Lois Racette, MD**, has been named to the Medicine Hat College Board of Governors. **Carl Hare, BA**, will spend a year teaching at the National Theatre School in Montreal. **J. Barton Fairbairn, BSc(Eng)**, is senior mining engineer with Kilborn Engineering (BC) Limited. Gulf Canada appointments include **R.K. Craig, BSc(Eng)**, manager, new energy resources. First President of the University of Lethbridge, **Russell J. Leskiw, BEd**, is superintendent of field personnel for the British Columbia Department of Education.

'55

J. Boyd Lowery, BSc(Eng), has been appointed regional counsel, Imperial Oil's western region. **R.P. Havelock, LLB**, is a vice-president with Atlantic Richfield Canada, Limited. An Edmonton lawyer, **Jack F. Pecover, BA**, has been awarded a \$5,500 Canada Council grant to assist an investigation of a 15-year-old Alberta murder case, the conviction and execution of Robert Raymond Cook of Stettler.

'56

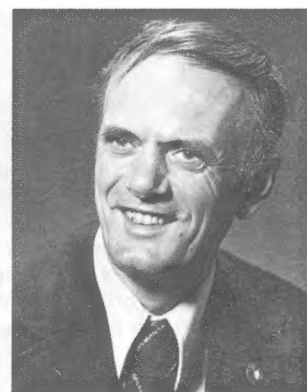
The first President of Lakeland College is **Robert E. Olsen, BEd**. The College is a joint venture of the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments, with administrative offices in Lloydminster, and the main campus located in Vermilion at the



Lloyd Grisdale



Donna Fraser



Charles M. Lockwood

former Vermilion College. **Roger Kerans, LLB**, is the national president of the Kidney Foundation of Canada. The president of Halliburton Services Limited is **L.F. Maier, BSc(Eng)**.

'57

The newest district court judge for Alberta is **William Stevenson, LLB**.

'58

The new president of Ralph M. Parsons Company Limited is **Donald J. Cameron, BSc(Eng)**.

'59

Peter K. Symborski, BSc(Eng), is vice-president of William Brothers Canada Limited. A promotion to vice-president, operations, Halliburton Services Limited, has been forthcoming for **R.W. Pollock, BSc(Eng)**. **E.M. Braithwaite, BCom**, is vice-president and general manager of Sunningdale Oils Limited, Canadian operations.

'61

Donna Fraser, BA, is on leave of absence from the University of Calgary to serve as provincial co-ordinator for International Women's Year, Women's Bureau of the Alberta Government.

'62

Russell & Needham Architects Limited, Medicine Hat, have a new addition to their firm, **Robert F. Manuel, BSc(Eng)**. **Bruce S. Rawson, LLB**, a senior Alberta civil servant, is now federal Deputy Minister of Welfare. **Roger Blake, BSc(Eng)**, one of the youngest Canadians to head a mission, is Canadian consul in Rio de Janeiro.

'63

John Brosseau, BEd, is president-elect of the Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association. Calgary lawyer, **Ross A.**

Mackimmie, LLD, is Chairman of the University of Calgary Board of Governors. Mr. Mackimmie is past president of both the Canadian Bar Association and the Law Society of Alberta.

'64

Manager of engineering for Monmax-H and G Services Limited is **Ronald T. Clare, BSc(Eng)**. **George Lackonick, BSc(Eng)**, serving as Canadian Forces Liaison Officer to the US Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, has obtained an MBA (with distinction) from Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.

'65

The acting executive secretary of the Alberta New Democratic Party is **Ray Martin, BEd**. **Jim Whitfield, BPE**, head of the boys' physical and health education program at North Collegiate, has been honored as teacher of the year by the Rotary Club in Barrie, Ontario. **G.W. Sinclair, BSc(Eng)**, is vice-president, engineering and construction, with Alberta and Southern Gas Company Limited. **Rene Day, BSc(Nu)**, has returned to the University after study at the University of Hawaii. Elected to the Phi Kappa Phi Society, she was chosen to the "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

'66

J. Wilson Loree, BSc(Ag), heads the farm management branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

'67

Bob Wanzel, BPE, at Laurentian University, is training men and women for careers in sports management or careers with companies which manufacture sporting equipment. **Rao Evani, PhD**, of Central Research-Physical Research Laboratory, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan, has been promoted to associate scientist.

Alumni Fall Homecoming 1975

'68

Stanley K. Riegel, BSc(Pharm), is studying the New Testament at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

'69

Ernest W. Loch, BCom, is commercial representative for Young and Biggin Realtors, Toronto. **Naomi Hersom, PhD**, has been named Director of Elementary Education at the University of British Columbia. **John R. Armstrong, BSc**, received a Master of Divinity degree from Wycliffe College, Toronto, and will serve the Anglican Church in Beaverlodge.

'70

Jean Wilson, BSc(HEC), is regional home management specialist for Calgary and southern districts, provincial Department of Agriculture. **H. Norman Watts, MSc**, is associate professor, School of Recreation and Physical Education, Acadia University. The driving force behind Calgary Galleries Limited and its originator is **Margaret (Marmie) Hess, BEd**. The city archivist in Vancouver is **R. Lynn Ogden, BA**. **Charles M. Lockwood, MBA**, is the new director of the University's Faculty of Extension. The department was recently granted faculty status in recognition of its increasing importance in taking the University to the community. **Ronald G. Holland, BCom**, is serving on the alumni advisory committee of Lambda Chi Alpha international fraternity. The fraternity is one of the largest in North America with more than 200 chapters and colonies and 130,000 members. **Brian W. Taylor, BEd**, is assistant professor of Education, University of New Brunswick. **Owen E. Burkholder, BA**, is pastor of the community Mennonite Church, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

'71

Gerry Thurston, BA, is director of extensions programs, Theatre Calgary. **Philip Jensen, BSc(Ag)**, is supervisor of farm records and analysis, Farm Management Branch, Alberta government. **Ivan Tomek, PhD**, is with the Department of Computer Science at Acadia University. "Foremothers" is a weekly column about some of the distinguished women who have helped to make Saskatchewan a better place to live. The writer of these stories is **Candace Savage, BA**, who describes herself as a former clerk, reviewer, reporter, editor, proofreader, and researcher. The recreation and parks superintendent at Terrace, British Columbia is **W.E. (Bill) Casey, BPE**.

'72

Sue Natrass, BPE, is the first woman in history to crack the men's international trapshooting team, chosen by *Sports Afield Magazine*. She is captain of the women's All-America team for

the second straight year on the strength of her .9795 shooting average, the best score of all women trapshooters in North America. **Al Burden, PhD**, is chairman of the Division of Liberal and Applied Arts, Red Deer College.

'73

D.W. Bell, BEd, is deputy director, Western Industrial Research and Training Centre, Edmonton. **Lorette Toews, PhD**, assistant professor at Acadia University School of Home Economics, is a member of the provincial task force concerned with the status of women in Nova Scotia. **E. Benjamin Toane, MD**, a general practitioner in Spirit River, is Canada's first physician with a teaching certificate in transcendental meditation, a relaxation technique taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. **Don Gross, LLB**, is associated with the law firm of Andreassen and Murray, Camrose.

'74

Barkat Ali Soomro, PhD, is associate professor, Department of Botany and Plant Breeding, Sind Agriculture College, Tandojam, Pakistan. **John DenHeyer, BSc(Ag)**, is supervisor of the province's tree nursery at Oliver. **Len Fullen, BSc(Ag)**, has joined the Department of Agriculture as an agriculture economist.

'75

Mario Botto, PhD, is an instructor at the College of Cape Breton. His courses include computer programming, statistics, and number theory. **William H. (Bill) Cosford, DDS**, is associated with the Dixon Dental Clinic, Drumheller. **Alan James Pollock, BSc**, is with Canadian University Services Overseas serving in Papua, New Guinea.

In Memoriam

Byron Franklin Tanner, LLB'24, lawyer, real estate agent and farmer.

John MacDonald Oswald, BSc'30, in Toronto.

Ernest Hay Watts, MD'30, professor and chairman of the U of A Hospital, Department of Anaesthesia 1934-51, in Phoenix, Arizona.

Wallace S. Niewchas, MD'31, prominent physician, in Edmonton.

Robert Ronald Glasgow, MD'31, in Edmonton.

Merrill Wolfe, BA'41, active participant in a large number of community activities and president of Edmonton Motors Limited.

J. Foster Irwin, BSc(Eng)'49, well known mining figure, in Edmonton.

Douglas Gordon Ethier, BSc'68, in a light plane crash near Cremona, Alberta.

Dorina Caffaro-Rore, BA'74, campus resident.



1



2



3



4



5



6

1. An Arts graduate of 1925 and subsequently Students' Union President 1925-26, Percy G. Davies, Q.C. (right) makes the acquaintance of President and Mrs. Gunning. 2. Miss Helen Chalmers, MA'25, was obviously delighted to receive her golden memento from President Gunning. 3. A visitor from afar, Mrs. Jean Lehmann, BA'25, receives a warm Homecoming handshake from Dr. Gunning. 4. A member of the first graduating class in Medicine, Dr. Dan Weston (right), returned from active practice in Santa Monica, California, to reacquire himself with his Alma Mater. 5. Distinguished alumnus

and continuing long-time member of the University's Department of Extension, Col. Eric Cormack, BSc(Ag)'25, shares a warm handshake with the President. 6. A highlight of the Homecoming proceedings was the welcome accorded Cliff Bissett, B.Comm'25, former Golden Bear football star, returning to the campus in his 50th anniversary year. It was particularly fitting at the Saturday afternoon football classic that Cliff should be invited to participate in the opening kick-off. 7. There were Silver Graduates too, Class of 1950. Many of the ladies came together at the Homecoming Wine

and Cheese Party. From the Class of Nursing: (left to right) Aileen (Robinson) Knight, Consort; Francis (McLelland) Bacon, Moose Jaw; Joan (Hawkins) Day, Edmonton; Eve (Sawka) Trott, Edmonton; Jean (Lewis) Kimmel, Portland, Oregon; Lorraine (Gillies) Harris, Edmonton; Vi (Fautley) Coutu, Saskatoon; Dorothy (Murray) Beattie, Grande Prairie. 8. Hands across the years are extended by five notable golden graduates in Agriculture: (left) Malcolm McAra, Calgary; T.P. (Tommy) Devlin, Sidney; Dr. Alfred Leahey, Victoria; George A. Mail, Tucson, Arizona; and Norman G. Lewis, Ottawa.



7



8

The Branches



1. It was "ghosts and goblins" night in Ottawa when the U of A alumni gathered at the Unicentre, University of Ottawa. Contemplating a portion of the Hallowe'en pumpkin dinner motif are Joanne Litven, BA'65 and her husband, Walter. 2. The University party, which included the Chancellor, enjoyed immensely an open house alumni branch meeting in Montreal at the home of Don, BEd'49, and Beth Duff, BEd'48. Sharing a moment of conversation with the hostess, centre, were left Mrs. Muriel Rostrup, and Mrs. Betty Sterling. 3. A fine afternoon tea party was held with U of A graduates and their spouses at the Lakeshore Boulevard Club in Toronto on November 2. During the course of some short business proceedings, Wilson Sterling, President of the General Alumni Association, was afforded the opportunity of making a presentation, for distinguished long service, to the branch registrar, Mrs. Jessie Heath, BA'38.



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